

Aden

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133 passengers from ships) and Ma'alla are built on the northern and western slopes of Jebel Shamsan, the highest peak of the volcanic range of hills surrounding Crater. Jebel Shamsan is quite a perceptible hill, for it is just over 1,700 ft. in height and was at one time adorned with a signal station.

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133 Khormakkar and is as flat as the proverbial pancake. During 132 the monsoon winds of summer it is a hellish place of drifting

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707 sand and it is here that the Royal Air Force have their station; the military and civil airport are also here. Close by the airport

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647 are the houses of the more senior civil and military officials and a few ordinary folk, who are, on the whole, much better paid than the officials, but of course not nearly so important.

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Originally there were only two rows of houses, one of brown houses and the other of white houses, and since they were inhabited mainly by officials, they were, not unstrawally, known as Downing Street and Whitehall. Now there are rows and rows of houses, all variations of the usual colonial box theme in architecture, incredibly ugly but reasonably comfortable, but I am glad to say Whitehall and Downing Street are still the really fashionable roads.

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351 At the northern and landward end of the isthmus there is the town of Sheikh Othman with its pleasant gardens so well known to many tourists. Sheikh Othman was also, until quite recently, well known in a less desirable way to visitors and residents alike, but in modern times morals seem to have improved, and while the gardens have been enlarged, the other

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attractions have been reduced. The town was not acquired by

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any splendid feat of arms, but by a purely commercial transaction. It was bought from the Sultan of Lahij in 1882. Aden,

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on the other hand, was invested in 1839 by an armed expedition from India, carried in ships of the Indian Navy. The reason for this expedition is said to have been to punish an outrage which had occurred when the crew of an English ship wrecked on the coast near Aden were maltreated. In point of fact the probabilities are that the reason for our somewhat drastic action was because we wished to control the only good harbour between India and Egypt and use it as a coaling station

2: Mickinbotham G-4, 5 (ca. 1931-ca. 1937)
1950 MMI Aden MMI



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THIS PHOTO IS BEING USED FOR IDENTIFICATION PURPOSES

(facing p. 18)

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Aden

645 The most outstanding personality that Aden has ever
647 produced was the late Khan Bahadur Sir Muhammed Abdul
Qader Mackawwi, K.B.E. I came to know him intimately in
course of time and to benefit greatly, not only in my early
days in Aden, but later when I was Governor, from his wise
advice. He was a fine man and a credit to any country, and it
was Aden's misfortune that ill health should overtake him just
when his wise counsel was most needed. He died in 1953.

The first time that I came in contact with him occurred in
this way: One morning I was in my office in the Secretariat and
the Resident rang his bell, and as I entered his office he said:

"Here are the nominations to the Port Trust Board which
I have discussed with the Chairman. They must go to Bombay
for the Governor's approval as soon as possible," and he handed
me a file.

"Have you made any alterations, Sir?" I inquired.

"No. The Chairman wants me to drop Mackawwi, he
thinks he is on too many committees and that he should have a
rest. At least that is what he says, but in fact he finds him an
infernal nuisance. No. I am not going to drop Mackawwi;
if I did there would be no-one to keep the Chairman up to his
work," was the answer I got.

It was later the same morning that Mackawwi came to see
me. Tall and almost incredibly thin, with ears even more
prominent than my own, he wore a small grey moustache and
a tuft of white hair which would have been an imperial if it
had only been rather higher up on his chin. He had that quiet
dignity of manner which is a characteristic of all well-bred
Arabs. He was dressed, as was his normal custom, in a long
white cotton gown which reached to his feet, over which he
wore a coat of the same material and colour and a waistcoat
adorned with a gold watch-chain. His head-dress in winter
was an embroidered red woollen turban, and in summer a
lighter one of silk surrounding a small, white, knitted cotton
cap. On ceremonial occasions and sometimes when it was really
cold in the winter, he wore a black overcoat which he had
bought in London on the only occasion that he had visited the
United Kingdom. Though invariably polite, even when

Early Days

annoyed, he was rather a trying visitor because he never spoke above a whisper and was in consequence at the best of times very difficult to hear; in Committees it was often quite impossible to follow what he was saying unless one was seated next to him. His family, as the name implies, came originally from Mecca, but he himself was of mixed blood; one of his grandmothers was a Somali and his mother was of Egyptian descent. His father had been the Settlement engineer, a man of unusual talents who had written two small books, one on Chemistry and the other on Muslim Law; and being a man of remarkable integrity had died with no fortune to leave to his sons. Mackawwi was largely self-educated and started to earn his living as a petition writer and a teacher of Arabic to the Officers of the garrison. Ambitious and restless he turned to trade and began to deal in hides, skins and coffee on borrowed capital. He was fortunate and industrious, and as his business expanded he travelled in the Red Sea area, visiting the Yemen ports, Abyssinia and the Sudan.

In the Sudan he met General Sir Reginald Wingate and Lady Wingate whose brother, General Sir Leslie Rundle, had been a pupil of his as a young officer. Sir Leslie and his sister were the children of Mr. Rundle, the Royal Naval Mate who first planted the Red Ensign on the soil of Aden in 1839 at Sirah Island in Crater. He was promoted to Lieutenant for his courage and leadership on that occasion, and his flag has been framed and now hangs in Government House.

Realising the need in Aden for a good contractor, Mackawwi added building to his other activities. He was so successful in this new venture that by the time I came to know him his trading activities had ceased completely and he devoted his working hours to contracting. His leisure, if it can be so described, was spent in public work and charitable enterprises.

On this our first meeting he came to the point immediately.

"I want to talk to you about the Port Trust Board and the Settlement Committee. There should be more Arabs on them; this is essentially an Arab country and I alone represent my people on the Port Trust," he said, "and on the Settlement Committee there are only two of us."

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CHAPTER THREE

The Port Trust and the Legislative Council

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• [647] IN 1948 I was appointed Chairman of the Aden Port Trust
by the Governor-in-Council.
When I took over my new duties the port was handling
some 220 ocean-going ships of over 200 tons a month and was
badly under-staffed. There were only six pilots and the Chief
Engineer's Department was working night and day to maintain
the floating craft. Oil was rapidly replacing coal as ships'
bunkers, and 80 per cent of the ships using Aden harbour were
calling primarily for fuel oil. Some years ago two men reached
a bunkering agreement which was to be the foundation of
Aden's prosperity. One was Lord Cadman of the Anglo-
Persian Oil Company, now B.P. Ltd., and the other Lord
Inchcape, Chairman of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam
Navigation Company. The former said, in effect, if you put
your ships in at Aden I will see that they are fuelled, and the
latter agreed. Thus, almost overnight, Aden became a major
oil re-fuelling port, whereas before she had depended princi-
pally on her coal-bunkering facilities to attract shipping.

Port dues and other charges had been kept as low as
economic considerations would allow; the level of taxation
in the Colony was reasonable and trade was brisk on a sellers'
market as the shortages caused by the World War began to
be made good and more and more commodities, unseen for
years, came back on to the market. Shipping at Aden had
reached the pre-war level and had continued to increase
monthly as more and more vessels were released from their
wartime occupations and came back to their peacetime trade,
and the shipyards in the United Kingdom and elsewhere turned

The Port Trust and the Legislative Council

The Board of Trustees who manage the Port are nominated by the Governor and they represent financial, shipping, oiling and trading interests in the Colony and the prosperity of their own interests depends on the continued prosperity of the Port, just as the prosperity of the Colony depends on that of the Port. Government is represented on the Board by the Financial Secretary, the Royal Navy by the Resident Naval Officer, and the Air Officer Commanding has his own representative, so that the Chairman has a body of able men personally interested in the well-being of the port who have among their number experts in finance, business, shipping and naval and military affairs. Trading and shipping interests may on occasion clash, so normally their representatives are approximately equal in numbers and no particular interest is allowed to predominate. The system works very well, and I see no reason why it should not continue to do so, but some people may consider that the time has nearly come when the practice for all the Trustees to be the Governor's nominees should be modified. This is a matter of opinion, and there are certainly some people who would like to see the Chamber of Commerce and the Aden Shipping Federation directly represented. Labour, as such, is not represented on the Board and until their leaders have more experience and are more mature it would be unwise to experiment in this direction.

The Trustees meet at least once a fortnight, and are required to do so by the Act which gives them authority, and to encourage them not to neglect this duty they receive a fee for each attendance. The Act also lays down that the fee is payable only to such of the Trustees as are present from the beginning to the end of the meeting. It is not often that such common-sense is met with in official Acts.

In my time the Trustees always forgathered before the meeting on the verandah of the Port Trust building, summer and winter alike. They refused to have anything to do with waiting in the comfortable and reasonably cool Board Room. They did not say anything; they just remained outside on the verandah and a few minutes before the time for the meeting it was customary for the Chairman to join them there.

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From the "Upper Circle" 1938

the Attorney General, the Financial Secretary and one other Government official and six members to be nominated by the Governor in his absolute discretion. The Governor will no longer preside over the Council, his place being taken, as is only appropriate, by a Speaker.

The qualifications for electors and for candidates for election are to remain unchanged. This means that there will be no extension of the franchise and no relaxation of the rule which requires a candidate to be Aden born, or if not Aden born, to be a British subject or a British Protected person who has resided in the Colony for seven out of the last ten years. A very wise decision. Nothing could have been more foolhardy than to have extended the franchise at the present time beyond its already wide limits. To allow foreign subjects to be elected as Members of a Legislative Council would be unconstitutional in any country.

With the grant of an unofficial elected majority it is proposed to appoint five Unofficial Members of whom three must be elected Members to take charge of the Departments of Education, Public Works, Communications, Labour and Social Welfare and the Health Department. They will be known as Members-in-Charge and will be responsible for their respective Departments. Early in 1936 I introduced the practice of associating individual Unofficial Members with Departments of Government with the object of preparing them for just this sort of development. The result is that the present Unofficial Members have gained valuable experience and one can only hope that the electorate, always a trifle capricious even in England, will have the good sense to return at least some of them to the Council at the next election where their experience will be of benefit to the Colony.

The new Constitution will, of course, provide that the Governor shall exercise reserve executive and legislative powers. This is a normal procedure and essential, particularly in a politically juvenile Colony such as is Aden which has had a Legislative Council for only eleven years.

The contemplated change in the composition of the Executive Council is as sweeping as that in the Legislative Council.

- 743 A small Lunatic Asylum is situated outside the walls of the Civil
758 Hospital and is administered from it.

(744) The Port Health work is a very important feature in the medical and sanitary organisation of the Colony. The proximity of Aden by sea to ports which are subject to periodic infections makes the careful inspection of vessels a vital matter, and in addition the services of the Port Health Officer are in constant demand to assist the masters of the many cargo ships which use the port and carry no doctor. Passengers and members of the crews requiring hospital treatment are accommodated in the European General Hospital, or, if the illness is an infectious one, in suitable isolation. A few cases of chickpox and three cases of modified smallpox were landed from shipping during 1938.

- 743 In the European General Hospital 66 residents of Aden and 125
744 patients from ships were treated as in-patients during the year. In all 23 different nationalities were represented.

During 1938, 2,376 Bills of Health were issued to mechanically propelled vessels and 1,609 to native craft.

V.—HOUSING

General

- 342 Houses in Aden are of stone masonry, except at Sheikh Othman
• 647 where they are mostly built with sun-dried bricks.

656 The control of housing in Aden is vested in the Executive Committee of the Settlement, and plans for new buildings and reconstructions are passed by them after scrutiny by the Medical Officer of Health and the Settlement Engineer.

Particular attention is paid to efficient lighting and ventilation. Each residential building is provided with sanitary and kitchen accommodation separated from the living rooms by open court-yards or by large shafts open to the sky.

Most of the houses are provided with floors made of cement-concrete; this is insisted upon in all new buildings, and the height of the houses is never allowed to exceed the width of the streets.

Back-to-back houses are not allowed; a few still exist in the village of Maala, but these are being demolished as opportunity occurs.

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364) At the rear of all houses there are open spaces from 5 ft. to 20 ft. wide. They are called sweeper passages, and the sanitary accommodation of the houses abuts on to these spaces and is drained into them. Each such passage is connected with the main drainage system in all divisions of the Settlement except Maala, where it is connected with a large soak pit.

Every building plan is carefully scrutinised by the Public Health Department before construction is allowed.

439 with the total of Rs. 12,08,04,792 for the previous calendar year, 1937 (imports Rs. 8,02,85,896, and exports Rs. 4,05,08,896). Merchandise decreased by Rs. 76,09,840, and treasure increased by Rs. 23,97,412.

The decrease of Rs. 76,09,840 in merchandise was mainly in skins, coal and vehicles. The increase of Rs. 23,97,412 in treasure was due to transactions in imports and exports of Maria Theresa dollars in which there was considerable speculation.

647 508 The Trade Registration Department was formerly a branch of the Aden Port Trust Revenue Department, but on the recommendation of Mr. J. Maden, I.C.S., who was deputed to Aden in the year 1926 on special duty from Bombay, it was separated from 1st April, 1927, and became a Government Department. The department is, however, supervised by the Secretary, Aden Port Trust.

439 The following statement shows the total value of the imports and exports seaborne trade of Aden for the last five years :—

Year.	Total Value of Imports Seaborne Trade.		Total Value of Exports Seaborne Trade.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
1934-35	---	---	---	---
1935-36	---	---	---	---
1936-37	---	---	---	---
1937	---	---	---	---
1938	---	---	---	---
Total	---	---	---	---

The following statement shows the total value of the imports and exports trade of Aden with the mainland of Arabia for the last five years :—

Year.	Total Value of Land Imports.		Total Value of Land Exports.	
	Rs.		Rs.	
1934-35	---	---	---	---
1935-36	---	---	---	---
1936-37	---	---	---	---
1937	---	---	---	---
1938	---	---	---	---
Total	---	---	---	---

The following table shows the comparative importance of the principal articles imported into Aden for the last five years :—

ADMR, 1938

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The cost of living in the case of others varies with the emoluments of the individual concerned. The European standard averages Rs. 3 a day exclusive of servants' wages, cost of entertaining and club expenses.

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I.—EDUCATION, WELFARE INSTITUTIONS AND RECREATION

Education

ORGANIZATION AND ADMINISTRATION

The control of education in the Colony is entrusted to a Director of Education belonging to the Colonial Education Service, assisted by a clerical staff.

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A Standing Advisory Educational Committee, which includes some of the leading citizens, meets normally three times a year under the chairmanship of the Civil Secretary, to advise Government on general educational matters.

Schools are classified in respect of management and degree of Government control, as Government, Aided, Recognised and Unrecognised. In respect of academic standard and nature of instruction they are classified as "Indigenous," Primary, Secondary and "Special." During the period under review there were no Recognised schools other than those which were aided and this category, therefore, will be omitted in the tables which follow.

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INDIGENOUS SCHOOLS, QURAN SCHOOLS AND TALMUD TORAS

"Indigenous" schools are private schools of a primitive nature which concentrate mainly on religious teaching but include in their curriculum some measure of general primary education. The more advanced of these are assisted by Government, mainly through *per capita* grants and through free loans of text-books and school equipment.

Quran Schools and Talmud Toras are, in most cases, still more primitive and provide little or no general education. A number of children still pass through these schools before applying for entrance to proper primary schools.

The figures for this category of schools in 1938, so far as they are obtainable, were as follows:—

	Number of Schools.	Number on rolls.			Average attendance.
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	
Aided	2	30	27	66	37
Un-recognised ...	38	2,216	184	2,400	1,641

ADEN, 1938

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the year 1937-38 owing to the new issues introduced on the inauguration of the Colony and in connection with the Coronation. The marked reduction in miscellaneous revenue is due to the closing down of the Perim Coal Company, from which special revenue amounting to over Rs. 40,000 was received in the previous year. 651
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The variations on the expenditure side are of a minor nature and call for no special comment. The Extraordinary expenditure is entirely in respect of public works.

It is anticipated that the Colony's accumulated surplus at the close of the year 1938-39 will be in the region of Rs. 3,20,000 as shown below :—

		Rs.
Deficit taken over as at the 1st April, 1937		3,82,170
	Rs.	
Actual Surplus for 1937-38	5,33,849	
Estimated surplus for 1938-39	1,47,000	
		7,00,849
Estimated surplus as at the 31st March, 1939		3,20,449

Public Debt

The Colony has no public debt.

Taxation

The main source of revenue is Income Tax, which is levied under the Income Tax Ordinance, 1937. The net proceeds in the year 1937-38 amounted to Rs. 5,90,700. 651

There are no Customs Duties, but drugs, intoxicating liquors and perfumed spirits are required to be deposited in the Excise Warehouse and are released on payment of the appropriate duty. The revenue for 1937-38 from such Excise Duties totalled Rs. 2,02,857.

The only other taxation measure of any importance is the tax on salt produced locally and exported or sold for local consumption. The present rate of tax is 8 annas per ton and the revenue in the last financial year amounted to Rs. 1,33,300.

The revenue derived from the taxation of motor vehicles accrues to the Aden Settlement, which body undertakes the maintenance and improvement of roads.

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS

Port Administration

The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 33 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides) is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of three officials including the Chairman, who is also Chairman of the Aden Settlement, and seven non-officials. 47
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- 647 The Trustees are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years.
 504 Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the Approach Channel and Inner Mooring Basin, except the four deep water berths, is 32 ft. 6 in.; there are five oil berths connected to the land installation by submarine pipe lines; two of these berths have been dredged to a minimum depth of 35 feet at L.W. There are two other berths dredged to a similar depth available for the supply of bunker coal and for general purposes.

The Port Trust maintain a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and six pilots.

The Aden Port Trust publish a separate administration report.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is an Officer of the Royal Indian Navy and is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Aden Port Trust Finance

- 651 The following statement shows the opening and closing balances with actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1939 :—

Opening balance on 1st April, 1938	...	Rs. 7,68,687	8	11
Receipts for the year 1938-39	...	Rs. 18,59,376	10	9
		Rs. 26,28,064	3	8
Expenditure for the year 1938-39	...	Rs. 20,00,473	3	9
Closing balance on the 31st March, 1939		Rs. 6,27,591	15	11

Note.—The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year. The above figures are therefore based on the working of the financial year.

Municipal Administration

- 642 The Municipal Administration of Aden is carried on by the
 643 Executive Committee of the Aden Settlement subject to the authority of the Governor under the powers vested in him by the Aden Settlement Regulation VII of 1900 as amended by Regulation V of 1919 and 1927.

Municipal Finance

REVENUE

- 651 No new forms of taxation were introduced in 1938. The revenue of the Aden Settlement Fund for the year 1938 has increased owing to the large import of kat and also to the increase in the number of

ADEN, 1937

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Dyeing.

There are three factories which do business in dyeing cloth 386
and each employs on an average about 60 persons daily. There 459
are in addition about 18 dyers who do business on a small scale.
The dyed goods are mainly exported to Bombay, Madras,
Mamora, Hodeidah, and the interior of Arabia.

Cigarette Making.

The cigarette industry is conducted on a fairly large scale by 437
Jews and Greeks with tobacco imported from Egypt. 277
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VII.—COMMERCE.**Customs.**

Aden being a free port, there are no customs duties. 651

Trade.

The trade of Aden is mainly transshipment, as the port is 2439
centre for trade between all ports of the world and the neigh-
bouring territories. The principal business is in skins, hides,
coffee, cotton piece goods, grain and pulse, sugar, spices, oils,
tobacco, gums, shells, and salt. The total value of the sea-
borne trade in the year under report (12 months January to
December 1937), exclusive of transshipment cargo, was
Rs.22,58,04,031 (imports Rs.8,03,85,836 and exports
Rs.4,55,08,195), showing an increase of Rs.1,57,18,773 as
compared with the total of Rs.11,01,75,258 (imports and exports
for the previous official year—12 months, April, 1936 to March,
1937—imports Rs.6,87,57,000 and exports Rs.4,14,57,358).
Merchandise increased by Rs.79,67,977, and treasure increased
to Rs.77,50,796.

The increase of Rs.79,67,977 in merchandise was mainly in
grain and pulse, hides and skins, coal, oils, vehicles, tea, gums,
and salt. The increase of Rs.77,50,796 in treasure was due to
transactions in imports and exports of Maria Theresa dollars,
in which there was considerable speculation.

The Trade Registration Department was formerly a branch of 647
the Aden Port Trust Revenue Department, but on the recom-
mendation of Mr. J. Sladen, who was deputed to Aden in the
year 1906 on special duty, it was separated from the 1st April,
1907, and became a Government department. The department
is however supervised by the Secretary, Aden Port Trust.

The old Qafilah office at Barrier Gate, where the registration
of inland trade is conducted, was taken over by the Govern-
ment from the Aden Port Trust in 1910 and subsequently
converted into an office and quarters for the Qafilah clerk in
1914.

The following statement shows the total value of the imports 439
and exports sea-borne trade of Aden for the last five years.

The revenue derived from the taxation of motor vehicles 457
accrues to the Aden Settlement, which body undertakes the
maintenance and improvement of roads.

XVII.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Port Administration.

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vessels up to 33 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can 504
be handled by working the tide) is administered by a Board
of Trustees constituted under the Port Trust Act V of 1916.
The Board is at present composed of four officials including the
Chairman, who is also Chairman of the Aden Settlement, and
seven non-officials. The Trustees are appointed by the
Governor for a period of two years.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the 504
approach channel and inner mooring basin except the four deep-
water berths is 31' 6"; there are four oil-berths connected to the
land installation by submarine pipe-lines, and two have been
dredged to a minimum depth of 35 feet at L.W. There are two
other berths dredged to a similar depth available for the supply
of bunker coal and for general purposes.

The Port Trust maintain a pilot service consisting of one 502
Harbour Master and five pilots.

The Aden Port Trust publish a separate administration 647
report.

Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by a Port Officer.
The present incumbent is an officer of the Royal Indian Navy
and is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Aden Port Trust Finance.

Statement showing the opening and closing balances with
actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending the 31st
March, 1938:—

			Rs.
Opening Balance on the 1st April, 1937	—	—	25,19,922
Receipts for the year 1937-38	—	—	16,30,398
			41,40,320
Expenditure for the year 1937-38	—	—	10,17,871
			31,22,449
Closing Balance on the 31st March, 1938	—	—	10,17,871

Note.—The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the
financial year and not for the calendar year. The above figures
are therefore based on the working of the financial year.

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ANNUAL REPORT: ADEN COLONY

- 681 The various punishments imposed during the year in respect of the misdemeanors in the Magistrates' Courts were as follows:

Imprisonment with or without fine	928
Whipping	83
Fine only	5,513

- 691 Four hundred and fifty-seven applications for maintenance were made in the magistrates' Courts. In 306 cases orders for maintenance were granted, and in the remaining cases maintenance was disallowed.

- 592 The magistrates are required to submit monthly returns of the criminal cases decided in their courts on the same lines as in East Africa. This system has kept the Supreme Court in close touch with the current work of the Magistrates' Courts and enabled due supervision to be effected. Magistrates are also required to submit to the Supreme Court for inspection the record of any case in which a sentence of corporal punishment is awarded.

REGISTRATION

- 677 The Registration Department is in charge of the Registrar of Documents, who is also Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages for the Colony of Aden.

- 693 During the year under review, His Honour the Judge of the Supreme Court was in charge of the offices referred to above.

Registration of Testamentary and Non-Testamentary Documents

The total number of documents presented during 1947 was 443.

Thirty applications for copies, searches and inspections were received, and disposed of. The number of visits paid by the Sub-Registrar to private residences was 39.

Registration of Firms

Nineteen applications for registration of firms under the Partnership Ordinance, 1939, were received.

Bills of Exchange

The total number of Bills of Exchange noted and protested under the Bills of Exchange Ordinance, 1941, was 30.

Income

- 651 The total income from registration documents and firms and notarial charges was Rs. 7,984.

POLICE

- 674 Serious crime remained about the same as in the previous year. The acid-throwing attack in August, 1947, on the Matron of the Civil Hospital,

LAW AND ORDER

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674 reported in detail under "Other Serious Crime" below, is still under active Police investigation. It was the third case of this sort in 1947. [68] In the other cases offenders were arrested and sentenced to heavy terms of imprisonment.

The number of petty offenses brought before the Courts increased. This increase was largely due to Police action in prosecuting beggars and persons causing obstructions. Theft in the harbour increased during [68] the first half of the year, but the energetic application of the new Port Rules began to bear fruit and a substantial drop in these offences resulted.

167 The question of deportations of undesirable continued to be a difficult problem for the Police, owing to the absence of effective frontier control. A large number of Yemen Arabs were deported and an almost equally large number re-deported. A number of Yemeni Jews were also deported to the Yemen by sea.

625 The strength of the Armed Police was maintained up to the authorized establishment of 220. Detachments of Armed Police were maintained at Kamaran and Ferin.

The Civil Police strength was maintained up to establishment; health and discipline were good and the number of men who passed written examinations and thus gained proficiency pay was satisfactory.

Criminal Investigation Department

• 647 The department was in charge of a Senior Superintendent. Continuity of command could not be maintained, however, owing to leave requirements, and the department had to function under various officers. Changes had also to be effected in the clerical staff and as a result organization was somewhat slowed down. It was possible, however, to open a C.R.O. system for criminals and deportees and it is most satisfactory to note that 283 C.R.O. files were opened during the year and 249 criminals and/or deportees photographed.

678 There were two cases of homicide which required supervision and assistance, and a case of inflicted grievous harm; these cases are more fully described on page 41.

Indexes continue to be built up and expanded.

For a period in December the department had virtually to close down owing to the paramount need for concentrating the whole of the available staff on the immediate task of quelling the riots.

674 The total number of cases registered under the Indian Penal Code was 1,333, as against 1,122 in 1946, and 1,010 in 1945; an increase of 111 cases in 1947 over 1946. A very large portion of the increase is represented by charges made before the close of the year in connection with the December riots, hence the true increase in Penal Code offences is very small indeed and it is most satisfactory that this should be so.

A total of 4,754 cases were also dealt with by Police under local ordinances and minor acts.

ADMINISTRATION

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PORT ADMINISTRATION

The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 34 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides), is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, No. V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the chairman and eight non-officials. The Trustees with the exception of the chairman are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor. The Board publishes an Aden Port Trust Administration Report annually.

The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the Approach Channel and the Inner Mooring Basin, is 36 feet; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths suitable for large vessels; 5 second-class berths, including 1 oil berth suitable for vessels of medium size; 8 third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe-lines: all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes.

The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and seven pilots.

Merchant marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is a retired Officer of the Royal Navy, who is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Finance

The following statement shows the opening and closing balances with actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1947:

Opening balance on 1st April, 1946	Ra. 3,08,452 0 2
Receipts for the year 1946-47	29,16,513 1 0
	Ra. 32,24,975 1 4
Expenditure for the year 1946-47	26,87,504 10 1
Closing balance on 31st March, 1947	Ra. 5,37,470 7 3

NOTE: The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION

General

During 1947 the Department of Public Relations and Information continued to be under the direct control of His Majesty's Government. In conformity with the need for economy the services of a full-time Public Relations Officer was dispensed with in the second half of the year, and the Protectorate Education Officer appointed to hold the position in addition to his other duties. Reductions were also made in clerical

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ANNUAL REPORT: ADEN COLONY

- 647 **Staff.** Public Relations services were somewhat curtailed by the withdrawal of R.I.S.M.E. services in the supply of periodicals and films, and the fact that much of the equipment used throughout the war years had become unserviceable. The most important activities of the Information Office were, however, maintained throughout the year.

Newspapers

- 209 **The Aden Observer**, an eight-page English newspaper, which succeeded the *Aden Argus*, was published weekly and sold at two annas a copy, with a circulation of 1,000 copies a week. The paper ceased publication at the end of the year.

An Arabic newspaper *Al Akhbar al Adeniya* was also published each week and 1,000-1,500 copies were distributed free in the Colony and Protectorates.

Reading Rooms

- 368 **Six Reading Rooms** were maintained throughout the year at Towahid, Center and Sheikh Othman in the Colony; and at Lahoj, Miskalla and Sayun in the Protectorates.

Two others, at Shibam and Ghail Ba Wasir in the Eastern Protectorate, were closed towards the end of the year, as it was considered that they were too remote from supervision and the regular supply of literature to be well run. In addition, reading material has been despatched to Perim and Kamaran Islands and to Red Sea Lighthouses whenever available.

The Reading Rooms are supplied with periodicals, posters and photographs, which are changed each week; the Reading Rooms in the Colony and Western Protectorate also have radios. As mentioned above, the volume of periodicals has been reduced, although a certain number are still distributed both for sale and for use in Reading Rooms.

Cinema

- 647 **The Information Office** has two 16-mm. projectors in the Colony. In the absence of equipment on order from the United Kingdom, it was difficult to give regular or reliable cinema shows, but every effort was made to revive this activity which had been in abeyance since 1945. The projectors were overhauled during the latter part of the year, and brought into use for several public shows.

English newsreels were received each week from England, and distributed at low rental to local cinemas.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

- 809 **Imperial weights and measures** are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the *frasila*, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

OCCUPATIONS, WAGES AND LABOUR ORGANIZATION 13

Food

Bacon, Rs. 2.4.0 per lb.
 Cheese, Rs. 1.1.0 per 12-oz. tin.
 Fish, about 1 anna for a fish of the herring type and size, or less for
 smaller fish.
 Flour, 5 ss. per lb.
 Ghee, Rs. 6 to Rs. 2.2.0 per lb.
 Meat, 10 ss. to 12 ss. per lb.
 Potatoes, 4 ss. per lb.
 Rice, 7 ss. per lb.
 Soap (Key Pale), 6 ss. per 250-gram cake.
 Sugar, brown, 5 ss. per lb.
 white, 6 ss. per lb.
 Tea, Rs. 1.14.0 per lb.

Clothing

Sheeting, coloured, Rs. 1 to Rs. 2 per yard.
 Shirt, Rs. 5.
 Shirting, white, Rs. 1.8.0 to Rs. 1.12.0 per yard.
 Tropical suit, Rs. 60 and upwards.

Utilities and Petrol

Electric light, 5 ss. per unit.
 Water, 4 ss. per 100 gallons.
 Petrol, Rs. 1.8.0 per gallon.

Rents are high and accommodation scarce.

There is no separate Labour Department and efforts to secure
 Welfare and Labour Officer during the year were not successful. The
 District Commissioner acts as Labour Officer and investigates such
 complaints as are brought to his notice.

No labour legislation was passed during the year. The following are
 the more important Ordinances in force:

*Employment of Women, Young Persons and Children Ordinance (No. 20
 of 1938)*

This prohibits the employment of children under 15 years of age,
 and the employment of women or young persons between 15 and 18
 years of age on nightwork or in specified occupations.

Factories Ordinance (No. 21 of 1938)

This provides for the health and safety of persons working in fac-
 tories, their hours, holidays and overtime pay, and provides for the
 appointment of factory inspectors.

Workmen's Compensation Ordinance (No. 40 of 1939)

This provides for the free medical treatment of workmen and their
 compensation in the event of injury causing loss of employment or death.

Minimum Wage and Wages Regulation Ordinance (No. 17 of 1940)

This provides for fixing the minimum wages to be paid in any
 occupation.

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SOCIAL SERVICES

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general public began to take an interest also in this journal and arrangements were made for its public sale. 875

The deliberate action in sending useful men away on scholarship was to some extent offset by work done at the monthly meetings of teachers; but the standard remained low and will do so until men return to the schools from training locally and in the United Kingdom.

The first annual vacation course took place in August. All Colony teachers attended with many from grant-aided schools and some 20 men from the Western Aden Protectorate. The course concentrated on hand-work of many kinds, and the fortnight was one of enthusiasm, hard work and pleasant contacts.

Adult Education. The evening class for some 40 Arab women continued to meet in the Government Girls' School once a week, and girls of over school age met twice a week. Dressmaking and needlework were rather more popular with the adults, whilst the girls preferred Arabic. All these classes were conducted as before by the British Principal. 873

The Aden Commercial Institute provided evening instruction as usual in commercial subjects and in English, but the British Institute ceased teaching.

Technical Education. The Technical Instructor arrived early in the year and soon drew up syllabuses for both primary and secondary schools which were put into operation in the third term. He also conducted evening classes for teachers and took a leading part in the Vacation Course. In addition, he drew up preliminary plans for the Technical College destined to open in 1951. 874

Parents Committee. Very heavily attended meetings of parents were held at four centres early in the year to elect 14 members of a committee which met every six weeks to discuss matters concerning the well-being of the primary schools. The committee proved a most useful contact between the officers of the department and the public. 871

Five-Year Plan. This was presented to Government in March and received approval from the Secretary of State towards the end of the year. It provides for the building of three girls' schools which will embrace all stages from kindergarten to teacher-training, two more schools for boys, the Technical College and the Aden College. The latter takes the place of the Lord Lloyd College, so long talked of. The general effect is to double the places in boys' primary schools, to treble places in boys' post-primary schools, and to treble places for girls. Over the five years some 30 additional teachers will be required, but the situation at the end of the year was serious in that but one new man entered training instead of the ten needed at that stage. 658

HEALTH

During 1948 there was a further expansion in the activities of the Medical Department, particularly in the work of the Civil Hospital. 647

For the first time in the history of the department, a fully equipped and staffed X-ray department functioned for the whole year. Over 5,000 743

LEGISLATION

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tary arrangements, was begun under the aegis of the Aden Settlement in 1943, and this policy is being continued by Government.

During the war and for a period afterwards, for a variety of reasons (principally large military constructional works, increase in the strength of the Garrison, and famine in the hinterland), the floating population increased considerably, and in the absence of proper accommodation were perforce allowed to construct and live in *katcha* huts in specially demarcated areas.

While control is exercised as far as is possible to prevent epidemics, these are shun areas, which can only be cleared by Government building several hundred working-class houses at a sub-economic rent; areas for this purpose are being reserved under the Town Planning Scheme.

The Town Planning Scheme is gradually taking shape, but in the absence of adequate trained staff, the work can only make slow progress.

SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

There are no social insurance schemes in Aden Colony.

A Government social welfare organisation is being built up gradually, but has been handicapped through lack of staff. A Poor Relief Committee, financed partly through public subscriptions, but notably through Government which contributes Rs. 30,000 per annum, dispenses relief to the aged and infirm. A voluntary committee also collects materials and funds, especially for children's welfare.

There are no social welfare officers or probation officers at present; the appointment of a social welfare officer has been approved, but he has not yet been appointed. An Assistant Welfare Officer who was trained in the United Kingdom arrived in December, 1947, and has taken up his duties.

Chapter 8: Legislation

Twenty-seven Ordinances were passed during the year 1948, of which the following are the more important:

Income Tax (Relief Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 3, which gives family relief in respect of one wife and not more than four children. The loss involved by this concession has been provided against by increasing taxation in the higher grades.

Prisons (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 4, which carries out the recommendation of a locally appointed Prison Reform Committee by reducing the number of prison offences which are punishable with whipping.

Widows' and Orphans' Pensions (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1948, No. 19, which provides *inter alia* that a certain class of employee of the Aden Port Trust shall be eligible to contribute.

Aden Protectorate Levies (Amendment) Ordinance, 1948, No. 20, which provides for the grant of pensions to native officers and enlisted clerks.

Appeals to the Court of Appeal Ordinance, 1948, No. 22, which

692 provides for appeals from the Supreme Court to be heard by the Court of Appeal for Eastern Africa. Prior thereto appeals lay, under Article 20 of the Aden Colony Order, 1936, to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. Before the introduction of this Ordinance that Article was revoked, and Orders in Council were made which extended to Aden the provisions of the Eastern African Court of Appeal Order-in-Council, 1921, and included Aden with the East African territories in the right of final appeal to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

Criminal Court (Amendment) (No. 2) Ordinance, 1948, No. 23, which contains amendments consequential on the change in the Appeal Court; and in particular prescribes more fully than previously the procedure to be followed after a sentence of death.

659 Antiquities Ordinance, 1948, No. 24, which repeals the Antiquities Ordinance, 1940, and makes more comprehensive provision for the preservation of objects of archaeological interest, proper and scientific excavation, the control of export and import of antiquities and for the ultimate disposal of those found by licensed excavators.

278 Penicillin Ordinance, 1948, No. 25, which is to ensure that penicillin is used only on the advice of qualified persons.

362 A Bill entitled an Ordinance to make provision for Town Planning was introduced in the final session of Legislative Council and passed its second reading. It was referred to a Select Committee for reporting back to the Council in the first session of 1949. The Bill is a comprehensive one, there being no town planning legislation at the present time.

579 The normal work of the Legal Department was hampered during the early months of the year as a result of the aftermath of the riots which took place in December, 1947. In particular there was an official enquiry conducted by Sir Harry Truett, K.C.M.G., K.C., at which the Department was represented; there were a large number of prosecutions for offences during the riots, and into appeals following thereon; and there was an enquiry by the Crown Counsel, appointed a Special Magistrate for the purpose, into some 800 claims under section 16 of the Police Ordinance, 1937, for damage suffered by members of the public during the riots. The investigation of these claims alone took approximately five months.

000 The Revised Edition of the Ordinances which was referred to in the Report for 1946 as being ready for printing in January, 1946, is still not ready for publication owing to the pressure of work on the persons concerned in the United Kingdom in indexing and printing. It is understood however that more than half of the work has been completed and it is hoped that the publication will be possible in the near future.

Chapter 9: Law and Order

JUSTICE

692 The Colony has a Supreme Court with unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction. Up to 30th September, 1948, an appeal lay from the Supreme Court to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay. As from

LAW AND ORDER

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625 police duties, the protection of persons and property, and the prevention and detection of crime. They also police the very important and busy harbour of Aden. The Criminal Investigation Department is responsible for the investigation of serious crime, special branch work, immigration, the issue of passports and the deportation of undesirables and vagrants. 494 In addition, the Police undertake the registration of motor vehicles, the issue of driving licences and the control and issue of permits to public service vehicles.

625 The Armed Police are a semi-military armed force and are responsible for the maintenance of internal security. They provide guards where necessary and escorts for prisoners. They are trained and organised to provide an immediate striking force in the event of internal disturbances. They also provide garrisons for the Islands of Perim and Kamaran.

674 Criminal cases for the year 1948 showed a decrease of 344 as compared with the year 1947, a decrease in Penal Code offences of almost 33 per cent. This decrease may be considered exceptionally high, but the figures for 1947 were swollen by cases arising from the 1947 riots. However, there has been a distinct drop in Penal Code offences in the year under review by comparison with the years 1946 and 1945 and it is considered that the reduction is largely due to the implementation in 1947-48 of a closer degree of control over expelled undesirables and the readier detection of them on their return to the Colony. In 1948 there were 522 cases of offences against property compared with 736 such cases in 1947. The total value of property stolen was Rs. 234,644 of which property to the value of Rs. 119,439 (just over 50 per cent) was recovered.

685 During the year under review a total of 5,991 cases was also dealt with by Police under local Ordinances. This shows an increase over the year 1947, but is largely due to the fact that more energetic action has been taken by Police in the matter of dealing with beggars, street vendors and other minor offenders.

PRISON.

697 Dr. N. M. Hodivalla, O.B.E., part-time Superintendent, proceeded to India on leave, in October, 1948, and charge of the Prison till the end of the year was taken over by the Jailer.

The Aden Prison is the only Prison in the Colony, and therefore receives all classes of convicted offenders, in addition to persons committed to trial, and deportees and vagrants awaiting deportation.

Approximately 80 per cent of convicted prisoners are from the Yemen, the Protectorate, and other territories. The administration follows closely, modified where desirable by local conditions, the practice adopted in India.

The prison buildings are situated in a walled compound which ensures complete segregation from the general public. They consist of widely spaced and well-ventilated dormitories, cells, workrooms, store-rooms, kitchens, hospital and office.

Extension to the present office, construction of a range of six superior individual cells for "A" and "B" class prisoners, five cells for the accommodation of lunatic prisoners, and compound walls to four prison

56

ANNUAL REPORT: ADEN COLONY

632 services, the maintenance and improvement of roads, the provision of recreation facilities for the Aden public and the control of building operations. It has still been found necessary to maintain foodstuffs stalls in the municipal markets in order to ensure that the majority of the population can purchase essential foodstuffs, such as sugar and rice, at Government controlled prices.

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362 During 1948 the Township Authorities were able to build a further 40 houses in Sheikh Othman for working class families, and recently 40 families were moved into them, their former insanitary mud and wattle hovels being destroyed thus removing a source of danger to public health. In Crater 12 houses were completed and allocated.

PORT ADMINISTRATION

504 The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 34 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides), is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, No. V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, and eight non-officials. The Trustees, with the exception of the Chairman, are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

647 The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach channel and the inner mooring basin is 36 feet; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths, suitable for large vessels; 5 second-class berths, including 1 oil berth, suitable for vessels of medium size; 8 third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe line; all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes.

[502] The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master and nine pilots.

The Aden Port Trust publishes a separate Administration Report. Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

Finance

652 The following statement shows the opening and closing balances with actual receipts and expenditure for the year ending 31st March, 1948:

Opening balance on 1st April, 1947	Rs.	5,37,470	7	3
Receipts for the year 1947-48		41,34,740	8	9
	Rs.	46,72,211	0	0
Expenditure for the year 1947-48		39,74,764	8	2
Closing balance on 31st March, 1948	Rs.	6,97,446	7	10

NOTE: The Port Trust Accounts are maintained for the financial year and not for the calendar year.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS

57

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION

Criticism of the Information Department, which had been persistent but mild while the cost fell on His Majesty's Government, was intensified when, in accordance with imperial policy, the cost of Colony services was transferred to Colony funds, and an investigation into the activities of the Department was made by a special committee during 1948. In accordance with their recommendation the Governor set up an Advisory Committee for the Department on which unofficial opinion was well represented, and the Department was allowed to continue for a further year. The policy for the future is still under-consideration. But in the meantime, such steps as were possible were taken to reduce unprofitable activities and concentrate available resources on approved services. The local newspaper run by Government was discontinued, though the question of giving assistance to some newspaper is still under consideration. The reading rooms in the Colony were closed.

On the other hand, provision for mobile cinemas was increased from one to three. A public address system was installed throughout the Fortress, is being extended to Sheikh Othman, and was used for daily announcements of public interest.

Plans are under consideration for a regular broadcasting service, to serve both the Colony and the Protectorate, and if this comes into operation, the Arabic news will also be put over the public loudspeaker.

The Information Officer inaugurated a series of weekly pamphlets giving information, in English and Arabic, regarding Government intentions and achievements, and explanations in simple language of laws and regulations which were brought into force.

The routine activities of the Information Department, including the supply of news reels to commercial cinemas, the distribution of periodicals to institutions and interested persons, and the provision of information services to the Aden Protectorate and Kamaran, were maintained during the year.

Chapter 4 : Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

Chapter 5 : Newspapers and Periodicals

The following newspapers are published in the Colony :

Reuters Bulletin (daily issue), published by Reuters' Agent in Aden, P. & O. House, Steamer Point, Aden.

Fatat-el-Jazirah (weekly Arabic paper), published by Mohamed Ali Luqman, Crater, Aden.

4

ADEN COLONY

563 fallen below Indians in numbers and influence. There has thus been a temptation for the less responsible sections of the Arab press to transfer to Indians the animosity previously stirred up against the Jews as an alien and wealthy race, extorting inflated profits from the poor ignorant Arab.

648 The feeling of solidarity between Arabs and Pakistanis has been demonstrated on the visits of H.M. Pakistani ships of war. At the same time it must be placed on record that British and Indian ships have been given most cordial receptions.

641 Some constitutional advance was made by the reduction of the property qualifications for electors to the Township Authority of Fortress, and the introduction of an income qualification, which increased the number of voters from 1,600 to 5,000. The next election will be held in March, 1951.

● 647 Social work has been helped by the formation of a Social Welfare
746 Advisory Council, which includes unofficial representatives of all races, and a Labour Advisory Board, also with substantial unofficial representation, has been set up.

362 The shortage of housing remains one of the most important problems facing Government. Some 280 working-class houses have been built by Government at Sheikh Othman, but these replace insanitary mat houses which were destroyed as the new buildings became available, and do not provide additional accommodation; it is estimated that at least 2,000 new houses are needed. The Government is examining new methods of cheap and rapid construction, and seeking means of financing a substantial housing programme from Government or private funds.

643 His Excellency Sir Reginald Champion, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., proceeded on leave prior to retirement in October, 1950. He served in Aden from 1928 to 1934; he was appointed Chief Secretary in 1942 and Governor in 1944.

000 Visitors to Aden included Mr. Bevin and Mr. Creech Jones, who called briefly in transit, and Sir T. Lloyd, Permanent Under Secretary of State who made a comprehensive tour of the Colony and Protectorate.

DEVELOPMENT

652 The finances of the Colony continue in a healthy condition and revenue remains buoyant. The financial year 1949-50 ended with a deficit of Rs. 10 lakhs compared with an estimated deficit of nearly Rs. 40 lakhs. Expenditure exceeded the estimate by over Rs. 6 lakhs and revenue was up by over Rs. 36 lakhs. Unfortunately it was not possible to carry out the full programme under the development plan, and expenditure on capital works fell short of that programme by Rs. 22 lakhs. The excess of expenditure over the estimate was due mainly to extraordinary expenditure on revision of salaries and rehabilitation loans, all of which were paid during 1949-50. On the other hand, the Colony's surplus balances were written down by over Rs. 20 lakhs owing to the sharp fall in the value of investments at the end of the

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ADEN COLONY

1949

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	Arrivals	Departures		
British	853 ..	641 ..	+	212
Other Europeans and Americans	532 ..	550 ..	—	18
Indians and Pakistanis ..	1,937 ..	772 ..	+	1,165
Jews	131 ..	98 ..	+	33
Other Asiatics	28 ..	5 ..	+	23
Somalis	2,146 ..	1,622 ..	+	524
Arabs	3,369 ..	2,395 ..	+	974
			+	2,913

1950

British	1,259 ..	1,857 ..	—	598
Other Europeans (including Americans)	1,151 ..	898 ..	+	253
Indians and Pakistanis ..	3,048 ..	1,630 ..	+	1,418
Jews	175 ..	100 ..	+	75
Somalis	3,300 ..	1,908 ..	+	1,392
Arabs	7,428 ..	3,418 ..	+	4,010
			+	6,550

Figures for Previous years are :

1945	6,910 ..	7,960 ..	—	1,050
1946	25,851 ..	26,661 ..	—	810
1947	10,299 ..	9,753 ..	+	546
1948	8,392 ..	7,626 ..	+	766

Chapter 2: Occupations, Wages and Labour Organisation

● 647

The Labour and Welfare Officer who arrived in the Colony in January, 1950, began to organise a Labour and Welfare Department under the administrative direction of the District Commissioner. The staff during the year consisted of the British Labour and Welfare Officer and an Arab Assistant Welfare Officer, who had been trained for two years in London and one clerk engaged locally. The study of local conditions, planning for the future, and a good deal of investigation work only were possible. Activities on the welfare side are dealt with in Chapter 7.

463

The occupations of the people of Aden are those of a busy port, and 15 per cent of the estimated male labour force is directly engaged in port activities such as bunkering, handling and transhipment of cargo, ship repairing, dhow building, and the duties performed by pilots, crews of harbour vessels, light-keepers and so forth.

10

ADEN COLONY

874 will soon be available as well as the full-time course for younger students.

465 Wages remained stable throughout 1950, but towards the end of the year some increases were reported by employers in the building trade. The legal minimum wages remain as fixed by Regulation in April, 1949. There are probably some employers who still pay less than the required minimum to unskilled labourers, usually immigrants from the Yemen. [435] A comparative table of prices of a few commodities (see p. 11) indicate a fairly general rise in prices, and it is to be expected that in the near future there may be a general demand for increased wages.

466 Efforts have been made throughout the year to create better industrial relations by personal contact, visits and inspections of all places of work, and by some talks, posters, and leaflets. There are no trade unions in the Colony, and the workpeople have no conception of organisation or collective bargaining. Trade stoppages reported during 1950 numbered five, and about 2,000 working days were lost. The disputes were in all cases of a purely local nature involving one concern and its employees. All were ended by agreement and conciliation. In no cases was the Trade Disputes Ordinance invoked.

468 The only labour legislation introduced was an amendment to the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance requiring compulsory notice of certain non-fatal accidents. This became law on 31st December, 1950, and the effect cannot yet be judged. The Labour Officer, the Principal of the Government Technical College and the District Commissioner are Factory Inspectors for the Colony. During the year, 102 inspections were made of factories registered under the requirements of the Ordinance. The main objects of these visits were to educate employers and works managers in the requirements of the Ordinance, and to suggest the use of guards for the more dangerous machinery. An attempt to organise first-aid classes for foreman and workers had to be abandoned owing to complete lack of support.

745 There are no Government schemes either contributory or otherwise for sick pay, unemployment relief, or old age pensions for the ordinary worker. Apart from the provisions made by Government and the Aden Port Trust for its employees, only four commercial concerns are known to have contributory schemes for employee gratuities. Scarcely half of the employees who could benefit from these schemes have so far become contributors. A number of the larger and old established firms provide some medical services, and at their discretion give gratuities to long service employees.

647 Towards the end of 1950 the Labour Advisory Board was freshly constituted. In the absence of any workers' organisations, special effort was made to nominate some non-employers on the Board. This Board should be a most useful body which will continuously have under examination all labour problems in the Colony.

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ADEN COLONY

439 Control was relaxed on the local sale and distribution of margarine, cooking fats, butter and cheese, as supplies were fairly plentiful. Pepper was also decontrolled.

435 Rice, flour and sugar have continued to be imported by Government,
439 and distribution and prices were strictly controlled until July, 1950, when rice was decontrolled, as supplies seemed adequate. There was a small decrease in the price of rice at the beginning of 1950, but prices have risen again. It had been hoped to remove all restrictions on the import of flour, but it was decided on the recommendation of the Trade Advisory Board that Government should continue to import flour until the end of the Australian wheat year; the price was kept down by adjustments from the equalisation fund. The price of sugar rose 43 per cent above that of 1949.

The control of petrol was completely relaxed in June, 1950, but owing to devaluation the price of petroleum products has risen. Iron and steel tubes, pipes and fittings still remain subject to an allocation system, but all other iron and steel goods have been freed from control. Supplies of cement appear to be adequate and, at the request of the Chamber of Commerce, sources of supply other than the United Kingdom have been included in the programme for 1951.

439 Trade with Japan and Western Germany was resumed in 1949.

The export position has caused some dissatisfaction owing to restrictions by Eritrea and Somalia on the importation of goods from Aden.

It was decided to limit the countries to which hides and skins could be exported in order to defeat the practice of sending these goods to certain territories, whence they were re-exported to hard currency areas, without earning any hard currency for the sterling area.

457 The exchange control position has greatly altered since devaluation.
435 The new dollar value of sterling is below the local black market rate and below the free market rate which operated in Ethiopia. As a result merchants are surrendering their dollars freely to control and the Colony's dollar earnings have increased substantially.

During the summer of 1949 an attempt to evade control on a large scale was discovered and as a result illicit transactions have been reduced.

It has been possible to release dollars to cover adequately the major part of Aden's essential requirements from the dollar area, and any dissatisfaction which merchants may feel from the refusal to allocate a percentage of the dollars earned by them as an incentive should be more than balanced by the overall advantages which accrue to them as members of the sterling area.

441 A Trade Advisory Board was set up early in 1950 consisting of four
647 local merchants, with the Controller of Civil Supplies as Chairman, to review any trade or economic matter which is causing friction; and to consider all matters concerning the trade of Aden as an entrepôt port. It is also intended that the Board should advise on the most suitable means of giving effect to the operation of controls.

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ADEN COLONY

632 Qat Tax

651	Yield in 1949 ..	Rs. 2,58,578.
	Yield in 1950 ..	Rs. 3,55,706.

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The tax on qat (a narcotic leaf chewed by the local inhabitants) is collected at the Sheikh Othman Township Office. The tax was assessed at Rs. 1-14-0 per 20 lb., but was increased to Rs. 2-12-0 from January, 1950.

Vehicles

	Yield in 1949 ..	Rs. 1,739.
	Yield in 1950 ..	Rs. 1,765.

The Township Authority registers all animal and hand-drawn vehicles and a Registration Fee varying between Rs. 8 and Rs. 12 per annum is charged. Vehicles fitted entirely with rubber tyres are, however registered free of charge in order to encourage the use of rubber tyres so that wear and tear on road surfaces can be decreased. Bicycles are not registered at present.

Motor vehicles are registered by the Police, who collect the taxes, issue licences, etc.

Trade Licences

	Yield in 1949 ..	Rs. 86,260.
	Yield in 1950 ..	Rs. 87,063.

Licensing of general traders was introduced during the war as an aid to control, the fee being only Re. 1 a quarter, except for wholesalers and traders in tobacco and dangerous substances, who pay much higher rates.

PORT ADMINISTRATION

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The Port of Aden, which affords safe accommodation for vessels up to 34 feet in draught (vessels of deeper draught can be handled by working the tides), is administered by a Board of Trustees constituted under the Aden Port Trust Act, No. V of 1888. The Board is at present composed of four officials including the Chairman, and eight non-officials. The Trustees, with the exception of the Chairman, are appointed by the Governor for a period of two years. Vacancies during this period are also filled by the Governor.

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The minimum depth of water at low tide available in the approach channel and the inner mooring basin is 36 feet; there are 19 first-class berths, including 11 oil berths, suitable for large vessels; 5 second-class berths, including 1 oil berth, suitable for vessels of medium size; 8 third-class berths suitable for small vessels. The oil berths are connected to the land installation by submarine pipe line; all berths are available for the supply of bunker coal and general purposes. The Port Trust maintains a pilot service consisting of one Harbour Master

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

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and nine pilots. Mercantile marine matters are dealt with by the Port Officer. The present incumbent is also Superintendent of Lighthouses.

The Port has continued to thrive throughout the period and there has been a further increase in the number and tonnage of ships using the harbour. There has been an increase in the number of ships calling for the purpose of bunkering and a consequent increase in the business done by the oil supplying companies. Coal bunkering has shown the falling off noticeable in previous years.

The Aden Port Trust publishes an annual report.

PUBLIC RELATIONS AND INFORMATION OFFICE

The Public Relations and Information Office continued under the part-time supervision of the District Commissioner with an Advisory Committee representing local opinion. In accordance with their recommendations the main activity has been the showing of news and documentary films, in English and Arabic, at clubs and in public open spaces.

A regular series of Bulletins, in English and Arabic and occasionally Gujerati, was published on departmental activities and matters of local interest, and these are now issued from time to time on special topics. Regular news sheets were issued in 1949 and early in 1950, but these have now been replaced by occasional press conferences with Heads of Departments as the local Arab press is increasing in circulation and experience and becoming more qualified to give publicity to Government intentions and achievements.

There is no local broadcasting system, news and entertainment being offered direct by the B.B.C. Arabic Service and the broadcasting stations of Cairo, Delhi, Damascus, Baghdad and other Arab countries. A public address system, with loud-speakers in open spaces in the main centres of population, is used for announcements of importance.

Public reading rooms in the Colony, which had been set up by the Ministry of Information during the war, were closed as a measure of economy in 1948, but three were maintained in the Protectorate.

The routine activities of the Office which includes the supply of news reels to commercial cinemas, the distribution of periodicals to institutions and interested persons, and the provision of information services to the Aden Protectorate and Kamaran, were maintained during the year.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

OCCUPATIONS, WAGES AND LABOUR ORGANISATION 9

Average rates of pay in the Building Trade

Young persons under 18	Shs. 3.44	465
Unskilled Labourers	3.13	
Masons	10.73	
Carpenters	10.87	

The hours worked by harbour and wharf labourers are irregular, depending on the movements of shipping in the Port. The usual hours, in workshops and in the larger concerns are 48 hours per week (six days), though in the building trade a 54-hour week is common. There is little night work except that necessary for the mooring and oil bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. Coal bunkering is not done at night. Sunday is the accepted day of rest. Paid holidays are not customary in Aden. 466

COST OF LIVING

An attempt was made by the Department of Economic Control to compile a cost-of-living index but it was not published because it was doubtful whether it was sufficiently reliable. A new index was then produced jointly by the Chamber of Commerce and the Township Authority and the first index figure was published on 15th July, 1952, and the second on 1st October. The figure on 1st October, 1952 showed an average rise of 20.89 points above that ruling on 1st April, 1951, and an increase in cost-of-living allowances and an adjustment to daily wages were made. 511 435

A list of some price-controlled commodities at 31st December, 1952 is given in the table on page 11.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT

The Department is still small, but work-places are as regularly visited as possible with limited staff. Particular attention is paid to the creation of better industrial relations, and to the assistance of workmen in settling their compensation claims and wage disputes. Efforts are also made to prevent the employment of children, and inspection is carried out to control the employment of women and young persons. The Labour and Welfare Officer and the Principal of the Technical College are factory inspectors, and a qualified marine steam engineer is the boiler inspector. There are no employment exchange facilities. 647 466 464

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

The work-people of the Colony have no conception of labour organisation or of collective bargaining. The only registered trade union is the Aden Harbour Pilots' Association with a membership of 11 European pilots. 467

The Labour Advisory Board of nominated members, employers and non-employers, met nine times during 1951-52. It has not yet proved possible to nominate any workers' representatives to the Board, owing

PRODUCTION

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each boat for purchasing boats and gear, and maintenance of the crew. In repayment the exporters take as much fish as they can from the fishermen indebted to them. Despite the frequent disagreements over the value of fish caught, few *nakhoodas* ever get free of debt. 226 426

There are no fish factories but salting is carried out by seven Arab exporters, who sell most of the fish to Ceylon. A small fish-meal plant was installed by one merchant in 1951. Sardines, anchovies and shrimps are sun-dried and bagged by these exporters in the winter months. There is one ice factory in Indian hands; some of its production is utilised for fish boxes in the markets. A cold store in British hands has not been successfully used for fish storage owing to difficulty in obtaining regular supplies of fish. 439 228 254

Statistics of fishermen, boats and fishing gear and exports of dried and salted fish are given on page 26.

Marketing

Marketing of fish is done generally through a single auctioneer in each of the markets. Unofficial auctioneers exist who take about 12½ per cent of the selling price. In order to control as large a share as possible of the fish passing through their hands the auctioneer lends money to fishermen against the sole right to auction their fish. Fishermen who are not indebted are free to sell to any stall-holder or rent a stall for themselves but the fact that unofficial auctioneers offer ready cash results in most of the fish passing through an agent's hands. 442 426

Fluctuating supply and demand make it impossible to give reliable figures for the average price of fish but observation shows that about 70 per cent of the price paid by the consumer goes to the fishermen, 12 per cent to the auctioneer and 18 per cent to the stallholder. 435

The amount of fish taken to market is normally insufficient for the needs of the population except in the summer months when gluts are common. 433

Events affecting Production

The production of fish in 1951 was below normal particularly during the summer monsoon. This is attributed to the lack of strong winds and poor upswelling of cold water which normally drives fish to the warmer coastal water. Shoals of sardine were present early in December, 1951, off the Colony and moved slowly eastwards during January and February, 1952. Large yields were obtained and fresh and dried sardines were plentiful in the markets.

The summer monsoon of 1952 was a strong one and the majority of sambuk-owners did very well. The water temperature was 69°F on one occasion and fish normally living in rocks 15 miles out were caught in great numbers inshore. The shrimp and anchovy season was generally bad and few sardines had appeared by the end of 1952.

Fisheries Department

The Fisheries Department comprises one Fisheries Officer, one 647.

PRODUCTION

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skipper, one engineer and six crew, one accountant and one clerk/interpreter. A few statistical posts are operating in the Protectorate but Colony statistics on a weight basis will not be collected until April, 1953. 647

Local fishermen are encouraged to increase yields by using better materials, different gear, powered boats and to fish in any newly discovered areas, particularly off-shore. In addition the setting up of co-operative societies, a debt settlement organisation and better run markets are contemplated. 226

A Government loans fund of £2,000 per annum for fishermen was created in 1950. Two fishermen have mechanised their sambuks; corks for floating nets have replaced pieces of wood; more and more fishing nets are being made from machine-made twines; and better shark-fishing tackle is being introduced. Manufactured net preservatives and nylon traces are beginning to be used by the hand-line fishermen. 654 227

Fisheries Committee

A Government Fisheries Committee was appointed in 1951 to direct the activities of the Fisheries Department. Much of the progress mentioned above has been achieved since its creation. The Committee suggested a radical change in fish marketing, the setting up of a marketing organisation, debt settlement, long-term credit for fishermen, the repeal of restrictive fisheries laws and greater efforts by the Fisheries Department to find further fishing grounds and new methods suitable for the local fishing industry. All these suggestions have been favourably considered by Government and it is hoped that development will not be slow once the necessary steps have been taken. 647

OTHER INDUSTRIES

As already stated, the main industry is the bunkering of ships and the handling of cargo. These activities are in the hands of large firms, the labour employed consisting almost entirely of immigrant Yemen Arabs who come south for a year or two, leaving their wives at home, and return when they have accumulated sufficient money. 504 472 167

There are some small factories owned by private companies. The chief products are soap, soft drinks, aluminium pressed domestic utensils, cigarettes and dyed and printed cloth. These supply local demand and provide for export to adjoining territories. 472 433 439

Of the industries organised among small producers, the principal one is the weaving of cloth by one-man treadle-operated handlooms which supplies Aden and adjoining territories. Small crushing plants with one camel turning a mill, extract sesame oil for cooking purposes. 286 249 463

The industries supplying the domestic market are mostly in the hands of individual craftsmen, or a master craftsman with a few assistants. Such are tailors, carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, garage mechanics, bakers, confectioners, potters, barbers, washermen and cobblers.

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ADEN COLONY

493 Lorries are owned in small fleets by merchants and contractors ;
 471 conversely, the 60 buses are almost all individually owned. Taxis are
 471 in small ownership, and mainly driven by Somalis.

471 As an example of the diverse nationality of business ownership in
 471 Aden, the following are the main concerns and the nationality of
 proprietors :

Salt Works	Italian, Indian
Soap Works	French
Dyeing and Printing	French, Indian
Aluminium Factory	Indian
Shipping Agencies	British, Indian, French
Ship-owning Firms	British, French, Arab, Indian

There are no co-operative societies.

311 Aden has no agriculture, forests or mines. Animal husbandry is
 231 confined to the keeping of a few hundred cows for dairy purposes.

Chapter 7: Social Services

EDUCATION

Department and Policy

647 The Department comprises the Director of Education, the Arab
 658 Education Officer and Assistant Education Officer, the British Educa-
 tion Officer for the Protectorate, and the Accountant. Stores are
 issued from the Department, but the two Government colleges, Aden
 College and the Technical College, maintain their own stores under
 supervision.

The policy of the Department is to provide primary and intermediate
 education for all boys and girls within the Colony, and higher education
 on a selective basis leading to scholarships abroad ; to give as full
 training as possible to men and women candidates for the teaching
 profession; and to provide within and beyond the framework of the
 system aids to education and to a good cultural background. The
 Department also gives financial and other assistance to a consider-
 able number of assisted and independent schools.

871 The educational programme in Government schools, which is
 followed closely by other schools, consists of four years of primary
 schooling, three of intermediate, and four of secondary. A selective
 examination is held for entry into the Government Intermediate School
 at the end of the primary course, and another selective examination

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ADEN COLONY

Medical and Public Health Department

647 The Medical Department is divided into three sections under the
 743 control of a Director. The three sections include a Medical Division,
 744 Public Health Division and Port Health Division.

The Medical Division is responsible for the curative side and comprises a large hospital of 350 beds and three smaller dispensaries for the treatment of out-patients.

The Public Health Division is responsible principally for environmental hygiene and sanitation. In a more specialised field greater attention is being paid to tuberculosis. It is intended in the future to lay more emphasis on the prevention of tuberculosis and towards this end one of the first priorities is the recruitment of a whole-time tuberculosis officer.

Preliminary plans have been produced for the construction of a new hospital.

759 The following medical staff were in the Colony at the end of 1952 :

	<i>Government</i>	<i>Mission</i>	<i>Companies</i>	<i>Private Practice</i>
Director of Medical Services	1			
Medical Superintendent	1			
Medical Superintendent, Clinic	1			
Surgical Specialist	1			
Medical Officers	9	3	3	11
Assistant Medical Officers	9			
Lady Assistant Medical Officers	2			
Matron	1			
Nursing Sisters	15	2		
Dental Officer (part time)	1			
Assistant Dental Officer	1			
Nursing Orderlies	148			

Expenditure

652 Central Government capital expenditure during 1951 was estimated at £13,000 and recurrent expenditure on the whole Medical Department was estimated at £155,000.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING

[161] Because the population is continually increasing, there is still a
 362 serious housing shortage and it is estimated that there are 25,000 squatters' huts in the Colony. Delay over the preparation of town planning schemes held up housing development, which is now getting under way. Outline town plans for most of the areas of the Colony are almost complete.

Government has already built 524 working-class houses at Sheikh Othman, with the assistance of a 33½ per cent grant from Colonial Development and Welfare funds. A further 240 houses are planned for the next two years. Several of the large employers of labour have embarked on extensive housing schemes for their staff.

SOCIAL SERVICES

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SOCIAL WELFARE AND RELIEF

The services and activities usually associated with a Welfare Department are, in the main, not yet in existence in Aden. Labour and social welfare are grouped in one department staffed by a European Labour and Welfare Officer and a trained Arab assistant. There is an increasing number of voluntary organisations which carry out excellent welfare work, and the main object up to the present has been to encourage these. The aim has been twofold: (a) to organise the considerable flow of charity in order that the maximum benefit can be obtained, and (b) to create a band of voluntary workers in social welfare. During 1952 the sum of £10,000 was donated by the public to Children's Welfare, the Society for the Blind, and the Association of Boys' Clubs.

The local voluntary societies, excluding private charities and church missions, are :

- Aden Boy Scouts Association.
- Aden Girl Guides Association.
- St. John Ambulance Association.
- Aden Women's Voluntary Services.
- Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis.
- Aden Women's Club.
- Government Guards' Family Association.
- Aden Society for the Blind.
- Children's Institute Standing Committee.
- Association of Boys' Clubs.
- Aden Protectorate Levies Wives' Club.
- Aden Sports Association.
- Aden Ladies Child Welfare Committee.
- King Edward VII Dispensary.
- Aden Central Poor Relief Committee.

The Social Welfare Advisory Council has met 13 times since its inception in August, 1950.

In April, 1952, the film and cinema service provided by the former Public Relations and Information Office were taken over by the Labour and Welfare Department. A small van was purchased and at least 30 shows a month were given by the mobile 16 mm. projector. The programmes consist of British news and films of educational and general interest. Small clubs, open spaces, and hospital wards form the theatres.

The two main events to report are a Children's Welfare Week (26th February to 3rd March, 1952) and the opening of the Reilly Centre for the Blind (23rd October, 1952). Also worthy of special mention was the attendance of two Aden Scouters, both locally born Arabs, at the world Indaba held at Gilwell Park near London.

Children's Welfare Week was an outstandingly successful effort by voluntary workers. Children and adults of various communities took part—Arab, European, Indian and Somali. The week was organised by the Children's Institute Standing Committee, a body of voluntary

PRESS, BROADCASTING AND INFORMATION SERVICES 49206
United States of America and Canada. In 1951 there were 1,460 telephones in use and in 1952 there were 1,496.

The telephone service cannot cope with the demands made upon it and plans to extend it were completed in 1951. It is hoped that in 1954 it will be possible to meet all demands.

There is no internal telegraph system conducted by Government. External cable telegraphic communication is provided by Messrs. Cable and Wireless Ltd., and they also operate various services to places including Perim Island, Kamaran, Mukalla and Sai'un.

There were 1,022 radio receiving licences issued in 1951 and 1,044 in 1952.

Chapter 12: Press, Broadcasting and Information Services

PRESS

The following are the more important periodicals published in Aden : 204

Official Government Gazette	English Weekly
Reuters Bulletin	English Daily (Roneoed) for subscribers only.
Fatat Al Jezirah	Arabic Weekly
Al Nahda	Arabic Weekly
Akhbar Al Junoob	Arabic Weekly
Al Fadhooh	Arabic Weekly

During 1951-52 a sum of £31,965 was provided to set up a Government printing press. The building of the premises was begun in November, 1951, but the machinery and equipment had not been entirely installed by the end of 1952.

BROADCASTING

There is no local broadcasting system in the Colony. Reasonably 207 good reception, however, is possible throughout the year from the B.B.C. and from stations in the Middle East which broadcast regular programmes in English and Arabic.

Messrs. Cable and Wireless Ltd. have a station which can be used on request.

INFORMATION SERVICES

In March, 1952, the Public Relations and Information Office was 647 closed down and most of its activities absorbed into other Government 204 departments, a move undertaken in the interests of economy and in the belief that increased efficiency and service to the public would 546 result.

The main activities of the Office prior to March, 1952, were the publication of bulletins in English and Arabic on departmental activities and special topics of interest, the arrangement of occasional press conferences with departmental heads, and the regular distribu-

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ADEN COLONY

- 647 tion of newsreels to commercial cinemas and the supply of periodicals
204 and official pictorial matter to institutions and interested persons in the
546 Colony and Protectorate. In addition, regular showings were given
to the public and to clubs of news and documentary films in English
and Arabic, an activity later brought within the sphere of the Labour
and Welfare Department.
- 368 Three public reading rooms were maintained in the Protectorate and
have continued to be well patronised.

Chapter 13 : General

ARCHAEOLOGY

- 172 In 1950 and 1951 the American Foundation for the Study of Man
carried out two short seasons of excavation in Beihan under the
archaeological supervision of Professor W. F. Albright. The main
site examined, that of Hagr Kohlan, was already known from inscrip-
tions, to be the ruins of Timna, the capital of the ancient kingdom of
Qataban. The area of the walled city covered some 70 acres and
excavation revealed a number of very substantial and well constructed
stone buildings. The city appeared to have been totally destroyed by
fire about the end of the 1st Century B.C. A section cut in a subsidiary
mound produced a long series of pottery types thought to show more
or less continuous occupation from the 13th Century B.C. down to the
Middle Ages. A large number of inscriptions found in both sites and
elsewhere in Wadi Beihan are in course of being published by Dr. A.
Jamme of Louvain.

ARCHIVAL SURVEY

- 217 In October, 1952, Dr. A. Toussaint, the Chief Archivist to the
Government of Mauritius, arrived to conduct a preliminary survey of
Government archives and records. Though the survey was not com-
plete at the end of the year it was clear that substantial progress in the
method of preserving and cataloguing the records of the Colony would
call for greatly improved storage facilities and expert staff.

CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

- 368 Adult education in Aden has not reached a stage where cultural
activities flourish spontaneously ; nor, since the closing down of the
British Council, is there any cultural centre outside the Department of
Education. The nearest approach to such a centre and in itself a
legacy of the British Council is the Lake Library.

This library has been built up over a period of twelve years and now
contains 10,000 volumes ; these include Arabic and Urdu books and a
reference library. The reading room, which is provided with a wide
selection of periodicals and is comfortably furnished, is extremely
popular in the evening. The library has a large and growing member-
ship of Europeans who are quick to appreciate its worth. The Arab

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ADEN COLONY

PORT ADMINISTRATION

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The Aden Port Trust publishes an annual report.

Chapter 4: Weights and Measures

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804 Imperial weights and measures are the legal standard, but a number of local and Indian measures are in use, particularly the frasila, which is normally 28 lb. but varies for different commodities.

Chapter 5: Reading List for Colony and Protectorate

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113
H
113 BELHAVEN, Master of. *The Kingdom of Melchior*. London, Murray, 1949.

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